

Terms of Subscription
Two Dollars and fifty cents is paid in advance.
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid

OUR CIRCULATION.

WE mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would command the advertising facts to the attention of the advertising public.

The "Wilmington Journal" has upwards of six thousand readers weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is so large that no other paper published in that place.

We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is never less than as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing.

We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation we think that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still they occasionally do a little trading, as well as the readers of the wing papers. We have written the above merely for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAVRETT'S MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and closes on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 night.

EVERETT'S MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks and Robeson, is due on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LAGO CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, THE BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARREL'S STORE MAIL, due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONION COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, and TOPSAUL MAIL, due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRACTICING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AND
Commissioner of Deeds for South Carolina,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AND
Commissioner of Deeds for South Carolina,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JULIUS & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make
liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.

Wilmington, August 1st, 1815.

JOHN HALL.
(late of WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m]

**MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York.

September 21, 1844. 1-tf.

NOTICE.

AT April Term of Duplin County Court, the subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of the Rev. Peter Carlton dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues and those having claims against said estate, are notified to present their duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or the statute will be plead in bar of their recovery.

—JAMES PEARSALL, Esq't.

April 30, 1847.—[32d]

PALE ALE.—50 dozen Pale Ale, pints
and quarts. For sale low at
[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SUGARS—New Orleans, St. Croix, Leaf,
Powdered and Crushed, at
[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

FOR SALE.

A COUPLE of likely Negro fellows. Terms
made known application to
MILES COSTIN.

April 23, 1847.—[32d]

BOSTON CRACKERS.—20 Canisters
Bent's Boston Crackers. For sale at
[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.—50,000
segs, assorted brands.—Tobacco in all
varieties, at
HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

COMMITTED

TO the jail of Duplin County, on Thursday,
22d of April, the following described NE-

GROUNDS.

BOLIVER TAYLOR, aged 20 years, 5 feet
6 1/2 inches high, straight hair—a mulatto.

BILL JOHNSON, aged 28 years, 5 feet 10
inches high, left eye out—a black man.

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE TAYLOR, aged
21 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, straight hair—a
mulatto.

HENRY MANLY, aged 23 years, 5 feet 8 1/2
inches high, straight hair—a mulatto.

BILL HAGINS, aged 39 years, 5 feet 10
inches high—a mulatto.

ALLEN BANKS, aged 35 years, 5 feet 6 1/2
inches high—a mulatto—and

BETSEY BANKS, (who says she is wife to
said Allen,) aged 25 years, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high,
straight hair, also a mulatto.

These Negroes assert that they are free, but
having no papers or other evidence to establish
their freedom, they have been committed to Jail
as runaway slaves. All persons having claim to
said Negroes will come forward and prove the
same, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailer.

April 30, 1847.—[33d]

SACK SALT.—50 sacks Liverpool ground
Salt, at
HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

FLOUR.—10 barrels Canal, 10 half do. n.
30 lbs. Fayetteville, at
[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SOAP.—50 Boxes Colgate SOAP; 10
do. Pearl Starch, at
[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WAX.—100 lbs. Candles, at
HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WINE.—100 bottles, at
HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SHIRT LINING.—100 yards, at
HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

COMMITTEE.—100 yards, at
HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

COMMITTEE.—100

"There are other ways of aiding an enemy than by deserting to his star-lit land. Those serve him quite as effectually who seize every opportunity to dislodge the patriotic armies of our country, and thus encourage the enemy. When with this view, (and it can be with no other,) facts are disclosed and perverted, to the injury of the country's cause, those who are wilfully concerned in such detestable conduct are guilty of a moral treason at least, though their offence is, perhaps, not cognizable by law. And really, when we see the *infamous conduct* in this respect of certain clerical and *editorial* personages, we cannot but violently suspect they want *wisdom*, but the power to serve the enemy in any way that would not put their lives in jeopardy."

This is what the leading Whig journal in the United States then said in regard to giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, during our struggle with England; and, in the language of the National Intelligencer of that day, it is not well calculated to "dishearten the patriotic armies of our country," to proclaim to the world that we are engaged in a war of aggression and conquest? We have seen a settled purpose evinced by the dominant party in this Legislature, to dislodge and pervert, "to the injury of the country's cause," for the unholy purpose of appealing the sophist devices of party spirit. Sir, the course of the Whig party here in relation to the war, is without precedent in the annals of North Carolina legislation; and, in my humble opinion, they will stand wholly unjustifiable before their constituents and the country.

The President has made a requisition on our State for a Regiment of Volunteers for the Mexican war; the citizen-soldiers of the State are now summoned by the constituted authorities of the land to rally around the banner of their country in this hour of need. But how are the Whigs responding to this call upon the patriotism of the State? They are answering the call for volunteers to defend the country by denouncing the war as unjust and unconstitutional, thereby discouraging the cause of the country, and throwing a damper upon the zeal and ardor of a people of a State which was first to hoist the flag of independence, and foremost in throwing off the shackles of tyranny and oppression, which bound her at the footstool of British power. In speaking of the noble stand taken by this State in the cause of freedom, Mr. Jefferson truly said: "No State was more fixed or forward in the cause of liberty and independence." I trust that the fire of patriotism still glows as warmly in the hearts of her sons as that which animated our illustrious ancestors in their struggle for independence. I indulge the hope that she will yet exhibit the same unyielding firmness—the same inflexible integrity and fidelity, which was so eminently displayed on her soil more than seventy years ago. Let it never be said of our State that she has degenerated in the road to distinction by lagging behind our neighbors. Let us all be true to our country and her cause, and we shall the more easily triumph over every obstacle, and escape the reproach of our adversaries—Let nothing deter us from pursuing the path of duty, but animated by the gallant spirit displayed by England at the bloody battle of Trafalgar, let us manifest the same energy and perseverance in behalf of liberty and justice. The memorable signal of the battle of Trafalgar was—"Eng and expects every man to do his duty?" At a time like the present let the watch-word and signal with us be: "Our country expects every man to do his duty?" For every age and country, even among the most undivided of mankind, the love of country and the love of glory, the spirit of patriotism and of heroism, have never failed to excite admiration, to call forth applause, and to be crowned by those grateful rewards which are ever dear to the brave, the virtuous, and the wise. And whilst the skill and prowess displayed by our brave officers and soldiers in the gallant achievements of Pinto Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, have stamped an indelible record of American valor on the brightest pages of our national existence, it is an animating and cheering reflection that the war in which our country is now engaged will powerfully contribute in arousing the patriotism and valor of every sincere lover of his country, and will furnish additional evidence of that ardent devotion to the interests of our Union, which it has ever been the pride and glory of his sons to maintain. However deeply a resort to arms may be regretted, the present contest with Mexico was forced on this country, and it is with no ordinary sensations that I express one consolation derived from the reflect on that the war now waged will more closely unite and bind together the bonds of our confederacy, and impart still greater confidence in the efficacy and stability of our political institutions. My confidence is already increased that our country will arise from the contest with renovated strength and increased glory.

But how are the Whigs demeaning themselves towards their country at the very time when she is at arms to her foes? They have been spending day after day, in endeavoring to pass a law, taking the appointment of Field Officers of the Regiment of Volunteers called for from this State from the rank and file, for the purpose of bestowing the appointment of the officers of some of their favorite Whig partisans, but who have never volunteered in the service of their country. This is the first Legislature of North Carolina, that I have ever heard that the important interests of the State were settled in favor of the dominant party. Even before the required election in this State can be made up, it will be determined in whose hands the brave volunteers shall not be allowed the privilege of electing their own officers, and that the Democratic party in the Legislature may be deprived of all voice in choosing the officers of the Regt., if not determined by the party in the ascendant, that even the Legislature shall not elect these officers, for fear that some of the distinguished Democrats who have a ready voice, might have some chance of being promoted. It has finally been decreed in caucus that the volunteers shall not have the liberty of choosing officers to command them—that the Legislature shall not elect them, and there is no other alternative left but for the Governor to appoint the officers, if the Regt. is made up. I cannot but view this course as being wrong in principle because it is treating the volunteers with great injustice to refuse to grant them the privilege of selecting their own Field Officers, and because nearly all of those who have yet volunteered are from Democratic Counties, and it is easy to be discovered from the conduct of the Whig leaders in relation to the war, that if the regt. in this State is made up, it will be chiefly by the Democratic party. Look, sir, at the gallantry and valor displayed by the noble County of Edgecombe! with her two Companies in the field. That distinguished veteran in the service of his country, Gen'l Wilson, has promptly left his seat in the other end of this Capitol, a station which he has long filled with honor to his State and credit to himself, to lead his brave band of comrades on in their march for Mexico.

It is with feelings of pleasure I announce that the patriot's county of Wayne—the country which I have in part the honor to represent, has promptly rallied at the country's call to the rescue, and raised a company of as brave and intrepid soldiers as will be produced in the State, and I think it hazard, but little in saying they will be found equal to any emergency in which they may be placed. The elasticity and zeal with which they have "fused their banner to the wild winds free" is a proof that they are animals indeed.

In fusing every atom of their steel,

With joyous hearts and buoyant hopes the Wayne volunteers have unfurled their banner to the breeze, and will boldly march to defend their country's rights, and sustain their country's flag.

I rejoice that the citizens of a country which supported it with remarkable unanimity, the last war with England are still found in almost undivided pliancy, endeavoring to maintain the same great principles which our former struggles were intended to secure.

But where are the large *Whig* counties found in this deplorable event? Are they not found in opposition to the war, and threatening their de monstrations against their own government? Where is Anson, Irrell, Montgomery, Wilkes, and that Sodality of Federalism, the county of Guilford? They are found violently opposed to the war and denouncing it as "unholy, unrighteous and damnable."

In voting in elections they can give large whig votes, but when the country is to defend itself from them they are among the missing. And here I will take occasion to remark, that Gov. Graham in his message to the present General Assembly, so far overleaped the bounds of propriety and justice as to promulgate the odious and detestable doctrine, that our country has been involved in a war that is unjust and unconstitutional. I regret that the *Governor of North Carolina* should have been so far prompted by party motives to delineate's his make assertions which are an outrage upon the intelligence and understanding of the people. It is a slander sin, upon the state patriotism and valor of the American people, to assert that they would rashly and impudently rush into an unjust and unconstitutional war without authority of law. It is a slander upon the memories of the distinguished officers and soldiers who have fallen in the defense of their country's rights. It was unworthy the dignity which should characterize the chief executive of the State to defame the bravery and heroism of the honored and distinguished dead, by denouncing the war as being unjust and unconstitutional. It is a shameful slander upon the Mexican authorities. The report of English wheat fresh up, were very small, and the total supply of that article on offer—owing to most of last Monday's unsold sample—finding purchasers on Wednesday, was comparatively limited. The best qualities of both red and white commanded a steady, but by no means brisk, inquiry, at prices about equal to those obtained on this day's night. In all other kinds only a moderate amount of business was done, at unequalled quotations.

The Cotton MARKET.

Liverpool Corn Market. Monday, April 5.—The reported arrival of Grain and Flour since Tuesdays last, are very moderate, but the wind now being favorable, we may expect most vessels in that are close at hand. The rate of wheat in our prices has attracted buyers from various quarters, and rather an extensive business has been done in Wheat and Flour. Besides a good demand for shipment coastwise, the interior millers have taken largely of barrelled Flour at 37s. 6d. to 38s per 196 lbs, for Western Canal, which is an improvement of 1s per cwt within the week. Wheat has also moved more freely, but without an amendment in price; indeed, for both wheat and flour holders have liberally met the demand. Several Irish orders and buyers of Indian corn having appeared, there has been a re-action on Thursdays quoted on of 3s to 5s per quarter; good American corn is now firmly held at 52s per 480 lbs. In the other articles of the trade very little has been transacted, and oats, barley, beans, and peas remain without alteration in value.

The COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market. April 3.—The

market of the week is 26,566 bags, namely, 24,162 from the United States, 320 from Brazil, and 1784 from Bombay. The sales of the week are 30,800 bags of which there are taken on speculation 8,400 American, 500 Egyptian, and 700 Surat; and for export 2,500 American, 100 Permanbuto, 40 Egyptian, and 460 Surat. The prices of Sea Island are as follows: \$1 per lb., and of Egypt \$1 per lb.; those of inferior and middling quality of American cotton are advanced \$1 per lb.

*April 5.—*The sales since Friday amount to 7000 bags, of which 3580 are sold to-day. The market is stable at the rates of last week.

Arrived, since Friday, six vessels from the United States, two from Brazil, and one from Bonamby.

*Harrow, April 3.—*The market for Cotton

Cotton is 500 or 600 bags were sold for delivery in May, at 91f. The accounts from New York by the Baltimore, state the crop to be an increase on last year of 23,000 bags, but it is still believed that the crop will not exceed 1,900,000 bags.

Review of the British Corn Trade during the past week.—The weather has throughout the week been very cold and ungenial, and on several occasions sharp night frosts have been experienced; vegetation has, consequently, been kept back, and from present appearances there is not much prospect of an early season. We do not, however, regard this as an evil, a premature luxuriance being generally attended with danger. It is, of course, at present impossible to ascertain whether the young wheat has been injuriously affected by the low range of temperature; but from the harsh character of the plant, we feel little apprehension that on this view it is unfavorable the probability of the next harvest being late, which might, in the position of the country in regard to stocks, prove very inconvenient. The sowing of spring corn, having received but little attention, nearly the whole of the month of March having been highly auspicious for field work, most of the early earl oats have been got in, and great progress has likewise been made with the early earl wheat planting. These important labors having been nearly brought to a close, farmers have again directed their attention to threshing; and it is probable that an increase will shortly take place in the deliveries of grain from the growers. The indications to realize are still high value of the autumn, and the state of uncertainty felt as to the future; if, therefore, the markets in the agricultural districts be not plentifully supplied during the month, we shall no longer entertain a doubt on the question of stocks, but look upon it as the strongest possible evidence that the quantity remaining in the country is actually as small as represented.

About 3 o'clock the enemy made a demonstration from the fort on the neighboring hill to the one we had captured, as if with the intention of retaking it; but it all ended in marching down the hill blowing a most terrific charge of smoke, and then retreating.

*Play Hill, April 17.—*A. M.

General Scott has issued the following proclamation to the Mexican people, under date of the 11th of April, 1847:—

Mexicans! Americans are not your enemies; but the enemies for a time, of the men, who, a year ago, misgoverned you and brought about this unnatural war between two great Republics. We are the friends of the peaceful inhabitants of the country we occupy, and the friends of your holy religion, its hierarchy, and its priesthood. The same church is found in all parts of our country, crowded with devout Catholics, and respected by our Government, laws and people.

The prevailing spirit of patriotism, which is now so rapidly progressing throughout our borders in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, is the best and the surest pledge of the cause in which we are now engaged.

The President has made a requisition on our State for a Regiment of Volunteers to defend the country by denouncing the war as unjust and unconstitutional, thereby discouraging the cause of the country, and throwing a damper upon the zeal and ardor of a people of a State which was first to hoist the flag of independence, and foremost in throwing off the shackles of tyranny and oppression, which bound her at the footstool of British power.

In speaking of the noble stand taken by this State in the cause of freedom, Mr. Jefferson truly said: "No State was more fixed or forward in the cause of liberty and independence."

I trust that the fire of patriotism still glows as warmly in the hearts of her sons as that which animated our illustrious ancestors in their struggle for independence. I indulge the hope that she will stand wholly unjustifiable before their constituents and the country.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, May 7, 1847.

TO OUR PASTORAL CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters containing poetry, have reached us quite in profusion during the past three or four weeks. From circumstances we have not been able to give them that attention which we could desire. During the coming week, however, we will get them all together, and come to some determination on the subject, which we may be known in our next paper.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

Saturday last being the first of May, according to immemorial custom, the juvenile portion of the community celebrated it in a style the most becoming and appropriate. The scholars attached to the large and flourishing institution belonging to the Old Fellow's association, formed a procession about 9 o'clock A. M., and marched in a body to the Masonic Hall, which was fitted up for the occasion in the most tasteful manner. We were in the Hall when the youthful band entered it, and we feel assured, that never in our life have witnessed a more pleasing spectacle. So many bright, merry young faces were there, decorated too, as they were, with wreaths of the most lovely flowers of the season, could not fail to inspire even a cynic with the most pleasing emotions. The girls, however, attracted me almost entirely, as, of course they ought to do; and really we do not know that we ever before gazed upon so lovely a scene as the "Queen of May" and her maids of honor presented whilst going through the interesting ceremony of the coronation.—Most gracefully and with becoming dignity, too, did the youthful Queen receive and wear the crown of lovely flowers which was placed upon her head by her beautiful young subjects. Miss Kate Jackson was chosen by the free suffrage of her schoolmates to fill the throne upon this interesting occasion. The whole day passed off most delightfully. We learn that the evening closed with a ball, when light hearts and light feet followed the Violin through the mazes of the joyous dance.

DEATH OF GEN. DROMGOOLE.

The distinguished gentleman whose name heads this short paragraph, we regret to learn, is no more. Our readers will recollect that in our last paper we announced his re-election to Congress. He died in Petersburg, Va., on the 28th ult., of bilious pneumonia. The Petersburg Republican, in announcing his death, says:—

"Death leaves a shining Mark"—But a few days ago it was our pleasure to listen to the fervid eloquence of one of the most brilliant and distinguished of Virginia's honored sons. It was also our pleasure then to anticipate him for a future career of increased eminence and higher honor. A sad and melancholy change, however, has come over "the spirit of our dream," and it is our painful duty now to chronicle his death! George C. Dromgoole is no more. The burning eloquence that charmed his friends and appalled his enemies,—the mighty intellect that had harnessed the might of its grasp,—the expansive benevolence that knew no one as his enemy,—the cordial, devoted friendship, that knew no man,—all that so strongly commanded him to his friends and admirers, and that commanded, without a murmur, the respect of his political foes,—all have departed, and we now turn back to the page of his greatness and feel that "we ne'er shall look upon his like again." Gen. Dromgoole was no ordinary man, combining with the highest qualities of the Statesman, which gave him a hemisphere of renown, unfortunate errors which prevented him from being a sage. In addition to the splendid endowments of his mind, he secured the unwavering confidence of his friends, by his unyielding devotion to his patriotic faith and the fervency of his personal attachments.

The recent election, although it brought success to him, could not but bring with it some degree of mortification to a. It indicated a defection on the part of his political friends which nearly proved fatal. The cause of this he knew well enough, and was fully determined, hal he live, to remove entirely and forever. But the decree of an all-wise Providence had gone forth, and he was not allowed the opportunity of proving to his friends and the world the sincerity of his resolves.

He is gone! Virginia will long remember him as one of her most gifted sons, and bereave! kindred and friends will never forget that George C. Dromgoole possessed a heart and a soul, whose generous propensities, noble sentiments and enlivening friendships, commend him to mankind as the noblest work of God—an honest man!

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the U. S. propter Turnbull, and steamship Telegraph, we have received dates from Matamoras to the 18th, and from Monterey to the 12th ult.

We gather from the Picayune the following items of intelligence, which embrace every thing of importance received since our last issue.

Gen. Taylor was at the Walnut Springs on the 12th April, and does not contemplate leaving there for some time—not until he is fully reinforced—to cross the country, attack, and with the certainty of success, take San Luis Potosi.

Volunteers, whose time of enlistment are about expiring, are returning to the Rio Grande, where they are to remain till their enlistments are out. Some fifty or more had already arrived at New Orleans. We see it stated that but few are re-enlisting under the five years' law, or during the war.

Lieut. Stoton had arrived from Camargo with a number of the North Carolina volunteers, who were on the sick list. Considerable sickness is reported to exist in the North Carolina Regiment.

We regret to learn of the death of two of the volunteers, on their way down the river to Matamoras, viz: George W. Barnes, 1st Sergeant of company A., and J. F. Stokes, of company E.

Captain Wilson is reported to have declined the office of Colonel of the 12th regiment of Infantry, tendered to him by the President. He prefers remaining with the 11th Georgia boys, who are not disposed to part with him. The regiment is stationed at San Francisco, 9 miles below Camargo, to which post all letters and papers should be directed.

Rumors were in circulation at Monterey that Gen. Urrea had returned to that neighborhood, with four pieces of artillery, and was then somewhere between Camargo and Mirene. There is no faith put in the rumor.

Troops under the new law were arriving at the Brazos.

The 21st regiment of Mississippi volunteers have arrived at Monterey.

There had been several murders committed by the Mexicans. On this subject, we extract the two following paragraphs from the Matamoras Flag:—

A private in one of the companies of the

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BLADEN COUNTY.

A large and respectable portion of the Democracy of Bladen County assembled at the Court-House in Elizabethtown, on Monday, the 31 of May, 1847, when, on motion of John D. Beatty, George W. Bannerman, Esq., was called to the Chair, and C. D. Wright and T. S. McDowell appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman having explained the objects of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, on motion of Wm. McNeill, a Committee of five was appointed by the Chair to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Isaac Wright, Wm. D. McNeil, Durran Lewis, John D. Beatty, and K. K. Council. The Committee having retired for a few minutes, reported the following through their Chairman, Mr. Wright, which were unanimously adopted:

Our Committee have examined with care, Wilmett's Proviso. It was premature, not warranted by the Constitution, illiberal, sectional, and unjust. In adjusting our difficulties with Mexico, if territory should be acquired as in a treaty or by purchase, those who pay most should receive at least an equal share. We have on y to refer to our exports and imports to expose its enormity—it is flagrant injustice.

Resolved, That slave labor, like water, will find its level. We will go where needed. Fanaticism may dam it up for the moment, but it will overflow. The immense capital, both in this country and in Europe, dependent on it, guarantees its safety, and will push it South as the demand for the staples increases.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas has added greatly to the power of the slaveholding States. They can now control the Cotton markets of the world. The failure of Great Britain to grow Cotton in the East, tested by the skill and energy of Mississippi agents, has changed our relations with her, and given to them the most peaceful character.

Resolved, That we believe if the slave States, in direction of their interest and duty, were to determine on immediate manumission, the British government would be opposed. However dependent on us for bread, she is more so for Cotton. Stop her manufacturing operations of this article, and such a state of bankruptcy would ensue of which her history affords no example.

Resolved, That Tobacco is second only to Cotton; it brings into the British Exchequer more millions annually than any of her imports. Its importance is coeval with our history, and led to an annual importation of Africans. These articles, with other Southern products, are fraught with the elements of conservative power. Directly by able statesmen, they will yet ensure safety to the South and prosperity to the North. The course of traitors produces the result. Our exports and imports, growing annually through the hands of Northern manufacturers, make them rich, whilst it leaves us comparatively poor.

Resolved, That we fully believe that our Northern brethren, if the issue was fairly made up on a honest trial, would be found against manumission on that side. That the Bay State would take the lead. That Lowell would be sensitive and courageous. Deprise the Northern States of the Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Rice, Naval Stores, Lumber, and Sugar, their ships would—there factories stop, and towns and cities lieiate. Direct taxation would ensue, and bring with it a burthen on the free States, more easily describable than horse.

Resolved, That the active and energetic assistance which the people of the United States are thus affording to the poor Irish, while it reflects the highest honor upon our transatlantic brethren, must tend to draw closer, and to render stronger and more lasting, those ties of friendship and mutual esteem, which her Majesty's government trusts, will long continue to exist between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family—separated, indeed, from each other by geographical position, but united together by common interests, to which every succeeding year must add increasing extension and force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE DRAGOONS.

Capt. Caldwell's Company of Dragoons left here last week en route for Mexico. One half of the Company left on Monday morning, under the command of 2d Lieut. John K. Harrison, and the other half the next morning under the command of 2d Lieut. Alfred A. Norment; and the Captain left on Thursday morning, to overtake the Company at Coimbra. Their first destination was Fort Moultrie, near Charleston, where they would remain a few days to receive the r clothing, arms, &c., and then embark for Prazos Santiago.

We presume that the federal opposers of the war will now cease their viper-like attacks upon Capt. Caldwell. He has not only resigned the most lucrative office in the State at the call of his country, but he has encountered an amount of opposition and difficulties in the formation of his Company that few men would or could have met and overcome.

The commanding Officers of the Company are:

Captain—Green W. Caldwell.

First Lieutenant—E. C. Davidson.

Second Lieutenants—John K. Harrison, Alfred A. Norment.

The material of the Company is as fine as that of any company that ever entered the service of their country. Among the privates is the youngest brother of the Captain, Dr. Lafayette Caldwell, a young man of fine talents and a good physician, who can do an excellent service to the country.

Resolved, That our object is to act unfeignedly; hence we enquire why this provision? Why, in time of war, throw this "apple" of discord amongst us? It came most unseemly from the land of Penn. If to intimidate, it were more than useless. We stand pledged to support the man who stood by us on the day of trial—who male bare his arm" to relieve us from the oppression of a protective tariff—who was found on the "watch tower" doing all he could to secure to his country that inestimable "boon," the annexation of Texas. If the real object is to undermine and destroy our domestic institutions, we are not without an alternative, but we forbear.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas gives to New Orleans the means of acquiring capital and strength, in conjunction with other Southern cities, sufficient to equalize the action of the government, in collecting and disbursing the revenue, which is indispensable to preserve its naval force, and to invigorate and sustain the working classes. As the centre of the Cotton and Sugar trade, rapidly extending, identified in character and in feelings with the slaveholders, Northern jealousies respecting our slave population, and all interests, will be timely met and effectually removed.

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Resolved, That we feel impelled on this occasion to say most respectfully to our Chief Magistrate—go on prosecute the war with vigor, until peace is based, and hereby tender your services renovered to his country in the passage of the tariff of 1846; and that this is a fit occasion to express to him the confidence of our unliminished confidence.

Resolved, That this is an eventful period—one country is involved in war—the soldier is periling his all to defend her—she needs the counsel of her able and experienced men, and that we approve of both the manner and the魄力.

Resolved, That we approve of your conduct in statesman-like views, as regards the annexation of Texas, and of your able and well-timed efforts to relieve us from the thralldom of a protective tariff.

Resolved, That we thank the Hon. James J. McKay, chairman of the committee of ways and means, for his distinguished services rendered to his country in the passage of the tariff of 1846; and that this is a fit occasion to express to him the confidence of our unliminished confidence.

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FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

From the New York Express.
Per steamer Cambria.

The English Opinion of the Attack on Vera Cruz. —The attack on Vera Cruz appears still to stand; that is to say, if the yellow fever and the Mexicans permit the troops stationed in the north of the province to advance by land through the passes. Our correspondent has estimated the attacking force at seventeen thousand men. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying, that if in any manner the United States can contrive to concentrate that number of men in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, the town must infallibly fall. The Americans in sheer fighting will knock the Mexicans to pieces—that there can be no doubt. It would only depend on the United States by sea could keep their army well supplied and victualled. The puzzle is, however, to see how much further forward the United States will be even when they have won Vera Cruz. Their plan is, it is said, to advance upon Mexico itself, by Jalapa and Perote; but, unless we are much mistaken, this hope is about as visionary as that of Napoleon upon Moscow. There is but one thing we know of that is more difficult for the United States army than to get to Mexico, and that would be to get back again to Vera Cruz. The expectation of a successful advance is, however, out of the question. Two gaunt spectres, Disease and Famine, stand in the passes between Vera Cruz and Mexico, and waive the invaders back.

Ireland. —The state of Ireland is improving. The accounts received of the result of the carrying into effect the general order for the dismissal of a fifth part of the laborers on the public works, show that destitution has been greatly exaggerated, and in some districts scenes of turbulence have occurred, although, generally, the poor people have had no trouble with exemplary severity. In some districts the order has not been enforced. The new relief measure will soon be in operation in several of the counties where the government are receiving local co-operation. In the city of Dublin, the preliminary arrangements have all been completed, and rates will soon be declared for relieving the destitute.

The county of Cork is in a horrible state. Fever and dysentery are making fearful havoc among the people. In the city of Cork fever is daily increasing and assuming a malignant type. Many of the poor law guardians and others employed in relieving the general distress have fallen victims to it in the county. The goals of the county are crowded by a class of offenders created by the famine, and their fear is of capital rather than conviction.

The Cork reporter says:—“Most horrible—most dreadful are the last accounts from the west of cork. It is enough to curl the blood even to look at the description given by an eye-witness of what is passing in that part of our country, and above all, in the two Carbories. It is not food the unfortunate people now want most, it is medical attendance. A pestilential fever, more mortal and destructive than cholera or plague, is carrying off the poor. There is not a house from Bantry to Skul that, with scarce a dozen exceptions, does not contain either the sick, the dying, or the dead. The latter lie where they die, or are barely pushed outside the thresholds, and there suffered to dissolve! Their living relatives within the huts are too feeble to carry them farther; and the strong, outside—from distant places—and they indeed are few, are afraid to handle unshrouded and unclothed bodies.

Judge of the consequences. The weather begins already to grow warm, decomposition sets in more rapidly than a month since. Let us state two or three facts for which we have on unimpeachable testimony. Our informant has told us that in that locality, where public works are in progress, the laborers were forced to examine a cabin at some distance, in consequence of the noxious and intolerable effluvia issuing from it. They discovered in it five bodies in an advanced state of putrefaction—the whole of a family, who had died, none knew when.

None of the laborers dared touch the bodies, and to protect themselves while remaining on the work where they were compelled to earn their bread and chance of life, they pulled down the hovel, heaped timber and thatch over the blackened corpses, applied fire, and kept aloof until the dwelling and the dead were consigned to ashes. Such was the interment. This occurred at a place called Ratoon. In another hovel were found the dead bodies of a father and son, and in the mouth of the latter was seen the father's hand, three fingers of which had been eaten off by his famishing offspring. It is our duty to publish these appalling facts. We have authentic information of others just as dreadful; but our flesh creeps at their remembrance. We cannot go on with the relation.

Rome. —A letter from Rome, dated Feb. 28, says:—“The birth-day of General Washington occurring last Monday, a grand banquet was held in the Hall of Bertini, at which nearly sixty citizens of the United States assembled, under the presidency of their Neopolitan chargé d'affaires, Mr. Polk, junior. Thirteen toasts were gone through with republican vigor and perseverance, not omitting a successful termination to the Mexican war, with three cheers for General Taylor.” Judge Welborn, of Georgia, was eloquent in showing how a visit to Europe only made his own countrymen all the prouder of their native institutions. “The Columbia” and the “Star Spangled Banner” were performed on the piano forte by Mr. King, and the American gymnast, Sig. Risley, who has made a harvest in Rome volunteered an appropriate dance.

A matrimonial alliance in the “tapis” between H. R. H. Prince Albert Frederick Auguste, son of Prince Johan, and her excellency Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of their H. R. Prince and Princess Albrecht of Prussia. The Prince Albert of Saxony, was born the 23d April, 1828, and Princess Charlotte of Prussia, 21st June, 1831.

The PROVERBAL POLITENESS OF STEMBOT CAPTAINS. —The following story, which we find floating about, is “just the thing,” in fact, it isn't anything else.

A captain, justly celebrated for his urbanity, was hailed from the shore, between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, by an elderly female. The boat was brought too, and the captain with the agility of a squirrel, leaped on shore.

“Captain,” said she, as he obsequiously bowed before her, “my daughter, sick in New Orleans, has just sent up to me for a dozen of eggs; and I just thought I would call and request you to carry them down to—street?”

“Certainly, madam, certainly,” replied the Captain.

“Captain,” said the good dame, “I put them in this basket on some cotton; but, as I have only eleven, and the white hen is on the nest laying the twelfth, would it be asking of you too much to wait until it would be ready?”

“By no means, madam, by no means,” answered the obliging Captain; and the lady returned to the house to expedite the egg as soon as it could see the light. The Captain sat compositely on a piece of timber patiently waiting until the white hen had completed her labors, and the twelfth egg was handed him by a servant.

A NEW DRINK. —Mr. Guzzefunction, I have discovered a new drink for you, suppose you try a little.” “Well, I don't care if I do.” (drinks.) “It hasn't got a very bad taste to it, and if my memory serves me right, it is what they call water. I recollect drinking some when I was a lad.”

IMPORTANT DECISION. —It has been decided in New York, by Assistant Vice Chancellor Robertson, that a partner has no right to extra compensation for extra labor, unless expressly stipulated for, and puts the costs of the suit between the parties on the partnership assets.

From the New York Express.
GEN'L JACKSON.

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